

Comment of American and
European Newspapers.

The Dispatches Exchanged.
The Associated Press correspondent here has
crused the dispatches exchanged from the
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the New Orleans lynching. The substance
them is that Italy asks, in the main, that
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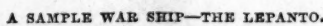
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The Globe thinks that the United States

Continued On First Column Second Page.

The fact is, in proportion to its size Italy's navy is probably the best in the world. Italy



other would be 2,000 pounds for each of the 17-inch guns, and 80 pounds for each of the five 5.9-inch guns that would bear, making a total of 8,320 pounds.

Besides these battle ships Italy has three classes of generally similar design to the *Giulio*, namely—the *Andrea Doria*, the *Francesco Morosini* and the *Buggiero di Lauria*;

and France come in the order named, and Germany and Italy have each a fine navy. We are not however prepared for a naval

In the 17-inch-breech-loading rifles, the firing charge is 900 pounds of powder: the initial

delivers 45-pound shells at the rate of eleven a minute. Thus the total weight of metal thrown in one minute by the Piemonte's main battery would be 3,600 pounds from her 6-inch

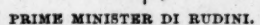
found that it is a reaffirmation of former decisions. The court holds that the charter of a railway company is classified as a private corporation. The court does not hold that railways are not subject to legislative regulation, nor does it intimate that the railway commission cannot look into their books and regulate their rates of fare and freight. The commission has these powers.

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THE NAVY WE HAVE.

"Our only reliance would be upon such a navy as we have, and upon the torpedoes or fixed mines, which in case of serious

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THE CENTRAL CITY.

RECEIVERSHIP OF M. NUSBAUM & CO.

Immense Business to Be Wound Up—The Case Against McTigue & Co.—The General Gossip of the Day.

Macoon, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—Mr. F. Glover was today appointed by Judge W. B. Bibb superior court, permanent receiver for the large wholesale dry goods firm of M. Nusbaum & Co. and of M. Nusbaum.

petition for injunction, receiver, etc., was granted by Judge W. B. Bibb. The receiver is to be assisted by Messrs. Deane & Barlow.

Defendants are represented by A. O. Bacon. The receiver is ordered to prepare and file within twenty-one days a full inventory of all property coming into his hands. He will sell at once for cash all goods in store. The receiver is authorized to give a bond of \$30,000, and report to the court every fifteen days the amount of cash in hand.

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EDUCATIONAL DAY.

State School Commissioner Bradwell in Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—Despite the inclement weather which has prevailed, Educational Day has proven a marked success. At 10:30 o'clock this morning, addresses were delivered at the chautauque tabernacle by State School Commissioner Bradwell, Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, Mass.; Dr. W. F. Duncan and Professor Z. T. Fitzpatrick, of this city, on the subject of education. The addresses were listened to by a large audience, among whom were many county school commissioners and teachers. The remarks of the speakers were a plea for better teaching, better pay, and the fruits of their remarks began to manifest this afternoon in the organization of the South Georgia Teachers' Association, under the fostering influences of the chautauque. The association will hold its annual meetings in this city during Chautauque Week.

During the afternoon Professor Bradwell again delivered a large and appreciative audience with his inimitable impersonations, and tonight the great tent in honor of the first grand concert of the assembly. Every train coming into the city today brought crowds of visitors. A grand rally is in progress tonight at the Hotel Mayo in honor of the many fair visitors to the city.

Tomorrow is National Day, and addresses will be delivered by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among them Senators Colquitt, Hon. H. G. Turner, Dr. C. J. Little, of Syracuse, Dr. Hurlbut, of New Jersey, and others.

The military display on Friday will be grand, and thousands of people will be here to witness it. Two companies from Cuthbert will arrive in the city tomorrow afternoon, the advance guard of the fifteen companies which will be present.

The Albany guards will give the visitors a royal entertainment, and will keep open house to them during their stay in the city.

Governor Northen, with his entire staff, is expected to arrive in the city tomorrow night.

THE MOUNTAIN BURNING.

And It May Be that a Volcano Is in Our Midst.

ELLIJAY, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry Gartrell, living about ten miles from this place, on the line of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, tells of a very singular incident. He lives on a fine farm at Marble Cliff. He says there is a tree on the mountain above the large cliff of marble on the line of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad that has been burning for five months, and was still burning on Sunday, when he visited the place.

The latter part of last October the woods were being burnt off, and an old hollow tree caught fire. About three weeks thereafter he saw the fire and supposed some tramp had entered the hollow tree. He found that the tree had been almost consumed and the ground appeared to be ablaze. He has watched it continuously ever since and can see the fire better on a rainy night.

On Sunday he took a long rod of iron and some water, and poured the water in the hole, but it did not extinguish it. He then ran his iron rod down about five feet, dug out the cinders and got some out. The whole mass in the hole is red-hot, and the material, when taken out, is very much like shop cinders, but after being exposed for a few hours, it sticks like lime. It is very strong with alkali and smells like sulphur. Gilmer county may have a young volcano. Several citizens are going to visit the place and examine into the phenomenon this week.

SIXTY DOLLARS WAS THE PRICE

Which a Corporation Paid the Mother of a Dead Baby.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—Fred Brown, a two-year-old negro boy, was run over and killed by an electric car on the Turpin Hill line at 8 o'clock this morning. The accident occurred on the Millidgeville road, opposite the old race course. The baby had crawled from out of the yard of his mother's home, which was about forty yards from the track. Motorcar No. 100 was in charge of the car, and says that the child ran into the side of the car. The rear wheel passed over the baby, crushing in one side of its head and badly mashing one of its legs, causing instant death. The mother of the child witnessed the killing, and is satisfied that it was an accident, but her sister was quite indignant and threatened Motorcar No. 100, and tried to incite a row. The case has been settled by the railroad paying the parents of the boy \$60.

THE SAVANNAH PRESBYTERY.

The Annual Meeting to Begin on the 9th of April.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Savannah Presbyterian church will be held in the First Presbyterian church here, beginning on Thursday, April 9th.

The presbytery includes all of the southern and southeastern churches, with a membership of over 1,500. Fourteen ministers and one delegate from each of the churches will be present. Rev. J. I. Way, of this city, is moderator, but Rev. J. P. Word, of Quitman, will preach the opening sermon. The presbytery will be in session until Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Vass, of the First church, of Savannah, held a meeting in Montgomery county last week, and it is believed a church will be organized at Greenwood, near Mt. Vernon, and apply for admission at this meeting.

AN OLD MAN'S LUCK.

Hawks, Birds and Rabbits All Come to His Nets.

TALBOTTON, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—Uncle Tom Gibson was getting for birds recently. He located a fine covey, set his net and was in the act of driving them in, when a hawk swooped down on the covey, caught it and entered the net and flew into it while attempting to fly off. The remainder of the birds followed the hawk into the net, and as Uncle Tom rushed to secure the prize, he jumped a rabbit, which also ran into the net. Thus he secured the hawk, birds and rabbit all at the same time.

THE CITY FATHERS OF ATHENS.

ATHENS, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—The city council held an important called meeting yesterday afternoon. At this meeting the city fathers of Athens, Ga., were present.

The street railway company petitioned the council to place them on the same footing as every taxpayer and allow them to pay for paving in five years with interest. This was referred to the committee with power to act.

The council appointed a committee to select a site upon which to erect a new building.

The city will build a handsome building, have a mayor's office, courtroom, clerk's office, police headquarters and station house.

A Newspaper for Social Circle.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—Arrangements have just been completed for the publication of a newspaper at this place, to commence about the first of May. Social Circle is a splendid business point, and the wonder is that some enterprising journalist has not occupied the field long ago. The business men and citizens generally are delighted at the idea of having a paper, and will give it every possible encouragement. Mr. A. B. Johnson, a talented young newspaper man of McDonough, will have editorial charge, and the new paper has prospects of a fine patronage from the start.

A Curious Case.

CARROLLTON, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—Mr. Dock Stamp, living west of town, has a cow that has calved over two years old and it is still suckling its mother. This calf is also the mother of a calf four or five months old and gives two gallons of milk a day. It is a very funny sight to see the trio together, the young cow suckling the old one and the young calf suckling the young cow all at the same time.

A Suit for Damages.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—Mr. Henry Campbell has entered suit for \$200 damages against the Central road. A Central railroad freight train ran over and killed one of Mr. Campbell's horses about six months ago on a crossing two miles from Augusta.

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THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.—TEN PAGES.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE IN SPAULDING COUNTY.

Steps Taken by the County Commissioners to Improve the Roads, and Thus to Benefit the People.

GRIFFIN, Ga., April 1.—[Special.]—Spaulding county is bound to have good roads. The board of commissioners met yesterday and perfected the plans for working the contents of this judicial election, and by letting out the contract for the erection of a prison stockade and electing a manager to superintend the work.

Mr. Brown Milligan, a Griffin contractor, will have charge of the stockade building, while, by the action of the board,

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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 2, 1891.

Italy and the Mafia Assassins.
 The leading sensation of the hour in Washington and elsewhere is the alleged recall of Baron Fava, the Italian minister, and it is to be supposed that the newspapers will treat it in a sensational way. It is intimated in our early dispatches of today that the Italian minister has not been recalled by his government, but, with the consent of that government, has retired from his post in order to give the government of the United States a warning that it is not proceeding rapidly enough in the direction of bringing the executioners of the Mafia assassins to justice.

It is a very pretty squabble as it stands, and the republican administration is responsible for its present complexion. Mr. Blaine has dilly-dallied and dilly-dallied around until he has filled the mind of the Italian minister with all sorts of expectations. In other words, Mr. Blaine has taken the trouble to try to be a diplomat, and no American can be much of a diplomat from the European point of view without discrediting our institutions.

It is a great deal easier and a great deal better to be a straight-out American citizen than it is to be a diplomat. The day after the execution of the Mafia assassins in New Orleans Mr. Blaine understood the situation just as thoroughly as he understands it now. There was no chance to misunderstand it. Under the circumstances, it was his duty to inform the Italian minister, first, that the Mafia assassins were not executed because they were Italians, but because they were professional murderers; and second, that the United States government had no jurisdiction in the matter of calling the executioners of the Mafia assassins to account.

Mr. Blaine might have gone further than this. He might have informed the Italian representative that, on the day the assassins were acquitted by the corrupt jury, the members of the society of assassination hoisted Italian flags in various parts of New Orleans, and that, in one instance, a band of Italians hauled down the American flag, spat upon it, and trampled it under foot. And he might have wound up the extremely interesting note with the important information that Chief Hennessy became the victim of the Mafia assassins because he arrested and turned over to the Italian government a notorious assassin, who was taken back to Sicily and hanged for his crimes.

But Mr. Blaine did not do this. He fumbled with the business, and succeeded in making the Italian minister believe that this government could do something in the matter. Seeing the wrong impression he has created, the secretary of state ought to make haste and tell this retiring Italian minister that the government of the United States proposes to do nothing because it can do nothing; that the American people strongly sympathize with the spirit and motive that led to the execution of the Mafia assassins; and that the only way for the Italian government to remedy matters is to recall its expatriated assassins with its minister.

The attitude of the Italian government is so farcical that it savors of an April fool joke. As for the Italian minister, we suspect that he is merely bent on taking a short vacation, and we should not be surprised to hear of him going about the country with a hand organ and monkey, smiling sweetly and making melody.

The New England Campaign.
 We referred the other day to the tariff campaign the republicans are making in New England. The suggestion has been made that Mr. McKinley's so-called "lecture tour" was arranged for the purpose of furthering his chances for the republican nomination. This is plausible, of course, and Mr. McKinley's ambition may have something to do with his willingness to enter upon this canvass. Nevertheless, it is true that the stump speeches he has been making in favor of republican high protection were arranged for by Quay's active and energetic committee, and if any proof were wanting, it is to be found in the fact that Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is to follow Mr. McKinley and preach the doctrine of republican high protection in its strongest form.

It is a queer campaign, but a very interesting one. It is so interesting, indeed, that it is a pity the democratic executive committee is not equal to the task of waking up to the importance of this. These republican campaigners, as THE CONSTITUTION

suggested the other day, should not have all the fun to themselves. They should be followed by democrats who are able to show the people that they are vitally interested in tariff reform, which means a reduction of taxation.

We suggested the other day, and we repeat the suggestion, that ex-President Cleveland is the proper person to preach this democratic doctrine to the voters of New England. As Mr. McKinley is acknowledged to be the foremost champion of high protection, so Mr. Cleveland is regarded as the champion of tariff reform. He has had a two-year's recess from the cares of office, and is able to discuss this question with earnestness and vigor. Moreover, his canvass of New England, should he undertake it, would attract the attention of the whole country, and further the cause of tariff reform in all parts of the union.

Jefferson's Birthday.
 This is the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the foremost statesman in the history of the republic.

In this era of small men and small policies it is well occasionally to draw inspiration and instruction from the shining examples of the past.

The people—the democracy—are fighting to-day the same good fight that Jefferson fought and won. They are struggling to maintain local self-government against centralization. They are opposing excessive and unjust taxes, a robber tariff, and the building-up of excessive monopolies. They are trying to restore the simple and economical government of our fathers, with equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

Jefferson was the best equipped statesman in public life when our government was founded. He was the only man in all America whose trenchant and polished pen was capable of producing the immortal Declaration of Independence. He was a scholar, lawyer, and man of affairs. He was the only American who was thought worthy to succeed Benjamin Franklin as our minister to France.

The leading facts in this eminent patriot's career are familiar to the intelligent reader. Jefferson returned from France with his democracy naturally intensified by his intimate contact with the leaders of the French revolution. He at once began his long fight which ended in his victory over Hamilton and the advocates of a strong centralized government. Under his system, well established during his two presidential terms, the democrats insisted upon the strict construction of the constitution, and upheld the reserved rights of the states. The republic, instead of becoming a government of classes, became a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, and so continued until the usurpations of the present republican party revolutionized the government, turned it into an engine of oppression, and finally culminated in the monstrous spoliation of the people accomplished by the billion dollar congress.

It is well to think of these things now, and it is well to let our thoughts dwell upon the democratic simplicity of this great man. He refused a third presidential term, although urged by the legislatures to accept it. He avoided all pomp or ceremony that would draw a line between the president and the people. He discarded the coach and six of his predecessors, and rode alone to his inaugurations on horseback. He abolished court etiquette, the code of precedence was essentially modified. Titles of honor were not recognized. He would not be called "Excellency," or "Honorable," and even disliked plain "Mr." He regarded himself as simply a trustee for the public. He extended our territory, repelled foreign aggression, held aloof from lobbyists, and retired from office with a greatly diminished fortune.

Even before he had made a national reputation Jefferson had placed Virginia in the van of progress. He warned his countrymen against the dangers of slavery, smashed the law of primogeniture, advocated popular education, and favored a boycott, so far as practicable, of British products as a remedy against the robber tariff of those days.

Jeffersonian democracy is a phrase that means something. When we revive and maintain its principles, this country will once more be the land of the free—a land of every land the pride. God speed the day!

How to Make Good Roads.

We have received a communication from a gentleman in North Carolina, who gives his views on the defects of the road laws and the way to remedy them. Though too long to print, his letter contains suggestions worthy of consideration. He strikes the core of the matter when he says the present road tax does not put the burden where it belongs. It lays the tax principally on those who are least benefited by good roads.

In his suggestions for reforming the road system, he is as far wide of justice as the present system, for he proposes to levy the tax per capita upon young and old, and per capita upon horses, mules and oxen. The thing to do is to levy a per capita tax and an ad valorem tax, then every man will pay something, and those who profit most by good roads will pay in proportion to the benefits derived. No tax upon one class of property would reach this end; all classes within reach of the road are benefited, and the tax on horses and mules would be far less equitable than a tax on land alone. It is useless and unjust to single out one class of property when all partake of the benefits.

The great obstacle encountered in road law reform everywhere, from Pennsylvania to Georgia, is that the people will not consent to go down in their pockets and pay the cost of good roads, and the legislators are afraid to make a law which will lay this burden on their constituents. It takes great moral courage for a legislator to vote a pecuniary obligation upon his constituents,

and he will not do so unless he feels sure that the people demand it. Public sentiment has not crystallized on the subject, and until it does, the lawmakers will jog along in the same old rut. Before that point is reached the public must be educated up to the necessity of vigorous action.

The task of road-building is one of no real difficulty, and the arguments in favor of undertaking it are as thick as the obstacles to travel on country roads. But there are ulterior benefits of vast and far-reaching importance. Let us consider some of them.

Good roads and good schools will do more to build up the country than anything else. Everybody knows that the chief cause of discontent with country life is the lack of good schools. One reason why we do not have good country schools is that we do not have good roads. If there were turnpikes radiating from every county seat to every militia district, and good tributary roads from the turnpikes to every hamlet, it would be nothing to send children five miles to school. The possibilities of combination for country academies would be multiplied, and we would see a revival of the old-time, thoroughgoing country high schools.

The material advantages of good roads are not less than those of railroads. It is not necessary to cite the saving of time and labor in transportation, or the improvement in stock, but it will be to the point to call attention to the rise of land values in those counties where pike roads have been built. The difference is hardly credible to those who have not seen it. Farming land that could hardly be sold before the roads were built is now hard to buy. The lands are better tilled, more productive and much sought after by investors. The difference in the number and character of horses is inconceivable. Where it was impossible to drive a horse at his natural gait, fast travelers are now put to their best, and lovers of fine stock are constantly recruiting the local contingent with importations from the most famous farms. The possibilities of agriculture are immeasurably increased, and the cost of getting farm products to market is but a trifle of what it was. The increased value of this land has paid, many times over, the cost of the roads, and once built, the expense of maintenance is trifling.

This work, so far, has been done in Georgia mainly by the misdeemeanor convicts. They may be made an important factor in road-building, and there is nothing to prevent any county from using, in this way, all the misdeemeanor convicts it can get from its own and neighboring jails. The convicts of the state penitentiary have built in a few years 1,000 miles of railroad. The misdeemeanor convicts, now supported at county expense, could, with a small ad valorem tax, be made to do wonders in road-building in Georgia within the next ten years. They have been tried in half a dozen counties and found efficient, and it is now in the power of the road commissioners of each county to solve this problem for their own territory. The legislature, at the session of 1889, passed a law to accommodate this plan by legalizing the hiring of convicts from one county by another. In some counties chain-gangs have been kept on the roads for ten years without levying a special tax. A small annual appropriation from the general fund has been sufficient, and the appropriation has hardly exceeded the expense of maintaining the prisoners in idleness in jail. Counties which let misdeemeanor convicts live in jail simply lose that much labor on the country roads, and that much labor intelligently applied will build from twenty-five to fifty miles of graded turnpike in five years.

A Living Death.

General Albert Pike's fatal disease is a cancer which prevents him from taking regular nourishment.

It is a living death—a protracted, painful struggle, during which the victim in helpless, hopeless despair longs for the end.

Why is it that so many heroes—impulsive, impetuous men of action—are so unfortunate in the manner of their death?

Napoleon should have died at Waterloo, at the head of the old guard—cancer killed him!

Grant's fate was similar in one respect. He survived the storm and shock of war to fall before the merciless cancer!

And now Pike, another daring soldier, is going the same way.

There is a mystery about this strange fatality. These three men would have met death smilingly at the cannon's mouth, or, in a dashing charge, but why should they be so sorely tried, and be forced to meet the enemy in such a shape?

And yet the last struggles of these great men show a patience and a heroism almost sublime. A brave man, expiring under lingering torture, can say as the light fades off his glazing eyes: "Oh, Death, where is thy sting—Oh, Grave, where is thy victory?"

MR. HARRISON'S billion-dollar congress will get him into trouble in 1892.

While the Italian government is recalling it should recall the Mafia.

CUNNING JONES, of St. Louis, wants the democratic party to bow down, before his side-whisker. We fear it can never be.

If the republican party wants a thoroughly typical candidate in 1892, what is the matter with Quay?

THE REPRESENTATIVES of the Mafia in this country should follow the example of the Italian minister and retire to their native land.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE should make a rating campaign in Ohio. Mr. McKinley, the champion of the republican high protection, is to be a candidate for governor.

IN MAINE the republicans don't want ballot reform. This shows how Reed got his majority.

CURRENT COMMENT.

ONLY ONE man in 1,000,000 lives to be 108 years old.

REV. JOSEPH COOK has no use for a Sunday paper. That's all right. A Sunday paper has no use for Mr. Cook.

THE MEMPHIS papers say that Bill Nye needs an audible voice and more animation in order to make a success as a lecturer. He has a voice suited to a parlor, and a lead head altogether unsuited to it. His voice strays off and gets lost, while his head remains provokingly conspicuous. Mr. Nye should expose his voice more and his head less.

THE REV. DR. MENDELHALL, of Cleveland, O., has announced himself as the author of "The Breadwinners," a popular novel published some years ago. It will be recalled that the story was attributed by many critics to John Jay.

AARON BURN'S law partner, Lawrence Gardner, died in Brooklyn last week at the age of ninety-one. He was a brilliant man in his day, and spent

several million dollars in luxurious living. The press dispatches make a ridiculous error in stating that he was engaged to be married to Burr's daughter, Theodosia, at the time of her death. As she was then the wife of Governor Alston, of South Carolina, this could not have been the case.

NORTHERN MANUFACTURERS would be delighted to see this country engaged in a prolonged war with a foreign power. Our industries would boom, the volume of currency would be inflated, big government contracts would make men rich, and the flush times of our civil war would be repeated.

THE RICHMOND STATE says: "Use the simplest words you can to convey an idea or express a sentiment. Exaggerated forms of expression paraded in the dictionary will pass, of course, but are not in good form." Don't use high-sounding and uncommon words to mystify and crush out friends who are accustomed to the use of the ordinary words. Nothing more clearly indicates bad taste and lack of education. Ignorant negroes are always listening for new words, but poverty of thought cannot be disguised by prodigality of long and luxurious words. To a man of ideas the use of uncommon words is a detriment. He wants the ability to express himself, but should use only the simplest words, so that his idea can be the more fully understood and comprehended by the greatest possible number of people. The higher you soar in jaw-breaking and incomprehensible words the less you are understood and appreciated. Be sure of that. Belah."

A Capital Article.

From The Washington, Ga., Gazette.
 Sunday's CONSTITUTION comes to the front with another capital article about Georgia. This time it is a map of railroads with a good railroad map of Georgia. Nothing is better worth studying than the geography and other resources of Georgia, and we put this page aside for study and reference, with many thanks to THE CONSTITUTION for it.

POINTS FROM THE PRESS.

The Eastman Times-Journal is in a prosperous condition. Much of this prosperity is due to the fact that Editor Stokes requires that every spring pen and ink advertisement be written by an advertiser, of which the following is a fair sample: The man who tries to advertise With printer's ink consistent. One word must learn, not from it turn, And that one word is "persistent."

Editor Hattidge, of The Savannah Times, has invited Governor Hill to visit Savannah in August next, and has promised him a royal welcome.

The editors in Albany
 Are numbered by the store,
 And the live stock leaves the county
 When they pass their plates for more.

As the Georgia editors will be limited to five-minute speeches at the Chautauqua banquet, Captain Newman's speech that was to be issued in book form, two volumes, sold by subscription only.

The Alpharetta Free Press will soon be printed on a power press. This is a genuine sign of prosperity.
 Even the Augusta papers have caught the wild-cat-bull-dog enthusiasm of far-famed Hamburg. The Chronicle says that the Hamburg wildcat has become a national issue and sings its praises in the following classic quotation: "He tried to chew the neck of that cat, But the cat he wouldn't be chewed; An he bit on the back of that dog, An he bit and he chewed and clawed. The dog he yelled and he howled and he howled, As the claws dug into his hide. An the pieces of meat peeled off his back, An he he hummed and he kicked and died."

The editor of The Lumpkin Independent is a genius. He writes: We are not afraid of any one "dunning" us now. We have fixed the top stop on a pivot and a twin spring run on a rubber wheel which is by the front window. When we see the well-known heads of "bill" men appear above the window sill we pull the spring, and down they go. He don't try those steps but once. It is the easiest thing in the world not to notice a "dun" by letter.

The editor of The Vienna Progress says that he has not a single unpaid subscriber on his books. He says that he intends to show a clean record this year, or quit the business.

The Lumpkin Independent says some editors are always kicking for more credit. They should kick for more cash.

Editor—I tell you a newspaper is a power in any country. Six years ago, when I landed here, there was not an enterprising man in the town. Stranger—And now?
 Editor—There are six sawmills, one prayer meeting and seven distilleries.

The Blue Ridge Post is getting rich on advertisements of wild land sales. As Editor Holden takes his pay in land, he will soon own the whole county. He owns the land he is now, and the advertisements are still coming in.

THE GENTLE SPRINGTIME.

From The Blue Ridge, Ga., Post.
 Robins, frogs and barefooted boys are all indications that spring has come.

From The Jackson, Ga., Herald.
 The peach trees have just begun to bloom in this vicinity. The old women say the crop will be a good one this season.

From The Monticuma Record.
 Forest trees have commenced to leave. Guess they will return soon.

From The Cartersville, Ga., Courant-American.
 I hear the brook's low ripple Down in the lonely wood, And listen to the bird's song As I linger 'long the road.

I catch a breath of violets Borne to me on the breeze; And see the birds are nesting 'T'wixt yonder in the trees.

From The Dawson, Ga., Journal.
 Some of the boys are making preparations for a big dove hunt Saturday. They have been busy baiting for them this week.

From The Jessup, Ga., Sentinel.
 And listen to the bird's song As I linger 'long the road.

I catch a breath of violets Borne to me on the breeze; And see the birds are nesting 'T'wixt yonder in the trees.

From The Abbeville, Ga., Times.
 The waters of the Ocmulgee are receding, and the chilly winter winds are giving place to the gentle and fragrant zephyrs of spring. The flowers are blooming, the birds are singing and all animal and vegetable life is glad.

From The Eastman, Ga., Times-Journal.
 The wild blue violets thickly dotting the woods, remind us that "gentle spring is come again."

From The Marietta, Ga., Nugget.
 Sweetest among our wild flowers is the trailing arbutus, and now that the rains have ceased crowds of our lads and lassies go out every afternoon and many are adorned with its delicate blossoms.

From The Albany, Ga., News and Advertiser.
 The city is clean, the citizens have on their holiday suits, and everything goes merrily as a marriage bell.

A LETTER FROM MRS. PILLOW.

A letter from Mrs. Gideon J. Pillow calls our attention to an unintentional error made in summarizing her statement for THE CONSTITUTION.

She encloses the following paragraph, clipped from our article, which appeared in THE CONSTITUTION of March 30th:

A new feature introduced which adds romance to tragedy. Mrs. Pillow now declares that she was engaged to be married to Poston, her defender, when King murdered him. Of course this cannot be true. It is a woman's story, and the fact that a woman makes it—a woman who has been in the South—adds pathos and romance to the plot.

It is said that truth is stranger than fiction, and this strange and late is strange enough to be true. Her letter is as follows:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 30.—Editor Constitution: The enclosed paragraph "A Widow's Story" of your issue of March 30th is without fact or foundation, without a atom of truth, and is a slander upon the spotless life of Colonel David H. Poston, a cruel thrust to his sorrowing widow, and a gross injustice to me. Therefore, I beg from you a full and immediate public retraction as the amende honorable. My published letter from which your dictionary quote, is printed in full in The Memphis Commercial and Chattanooga News of Sunday, March 29th, and by referring to it you will see there is no such statement made in it, and I now solemnly affirm that no such declaration has ever been made by me, and it is as false as the moonshine. My only object is in making any public statement.

was to deny the divorce and love-making which filled the press, and which is abhorrent to my nature and not in keeping either with my present age or the past record of my life, and it has only served to bring forth another cruel thrust from your Memphis correspondent. Trusting that your sense of justice will do all I could ask in this matter, I am respectfully yours, GIDEON J. PILLOW.

Mrs. Pillow is, of course, mistaken in supposing that THE CONSTITUTION or any one who writes for it intended to do her injury. The error in the summary arose from a misconstruction of the following paragraph in Mrs. Pillow's statement:

The question has often been asked me why I did not stay this foul-tongued traitor, and now, in the presence of a sorrow greater than any which I have ever yet fronted, I answer it. David H. Poston, and David H. Poston alone, held my hand.

An examination of the context shows that Mrs. Pillow meant that David H. Poston restrained her from killing King. It was the sentence, "David H. Poston alone held my hand," which led to the misconstruction. THE CONSTITUTION did not know that David H. Poston was a married man. If that fact had been known to the one who summarized Mrs. Pillow's statement, the error would not have occurred. Unfortunately, at the time the construction of Mrs. Pillow's sentence was not an unnatural one, and she is entirely wrong in supposing that it was a jibe, or that there was any intention to do injustice to any one or wound the feelings of any of the parties concerned. The fact is that THE CONSTITUTION thought it was doing Mrs. Pillow a favor by printing a summary of her statement, which was our only source of information in this article. We are glad that she has called attention to an unfortunate, but unintentional error.

No Paper Like The Constitution.

From The Oglethorpe, Ga., Echo.

It is really sorry and compromising to see so many papers declaring THE ATLANTA GAZETTE "the best paper in the south." Are the citizens of the south not as highly educated as any on the globe? Haven't we all the facilities for journalism and publication as anywhere? Then why tacitly declare that there are papers north, east and west superior to the great CONSTITUTION? When wishing a journal with the news bathed in a herculean scoop of choice literature, where, oh, where, would a Georgian or southerner go to more satisfy his wants? While a New Yorker might reasonably more highly appreciate a paper of the metropolis, yet for us, (for every journal should bear its peculiar notoriety) we know of no paper north, east, south or west, through over, across or around, that we would accord the peerage when compared with the great CONSTITUTION.

GATHERED AT RANDOM.

Mr. Byron D. Beal, a representative of the tariff reform club, of New York, is at the Kimball.

Mr. Beal comes for the purpose of getting the names of prominent tariff reform democrats in every county in the state to add to the club's list of non-resident members.
 "Our object in doing this," he said, "is for the purpose of having well-informed men in every county of every state in this country who are in sympathy with the objects and movements of the club, and who can keep us informed as to popular sentiment on all important questions of the day."

"Of course the principal work of the club is for tariff reform. It is for the purpose of educating the people on the tariff question, and through them forcing the adoption of a revenue tariff only."

Yes, Mr. Cleveland is a member, but the club is in no sense a Cleveland club. It is true the distinguished ex-president has many strong friends and advocates among us, but so has Governor Hill. My visit is in no sense in the interest of Mr. Cleveland or any other candidate for the democratic nomination. It is solely in the interest of the club and its interest is tariff reform and various other reforms. For instance, it was this club that originated the ballot reform question in New York. The club likewise originated the idea of tariff debates at the county fairs all over New York, and put it into practice. That alone has advanced the cause wonderfully.

"We have never done much in Georgia, knowing that it was overwhelmingly with us in the cause, but we now have such men as ex-Senator Pope, Barrow, Senator Colquitt, Henry R. Jackson, Edward P. Millett, Hoke Smith, Henry M. Atkinson, P. Crowell Campbell, T. W. Akin, John L. Anderson, Alexander R. Lawton, Joseph D. Weed, W. M. Hammond, William M. Reese and others on our roll of non-resident members, and expect to have many others."

Mr. Beal will visit many of the counties in the state and will enter into correspondence with leading men of all the counties that he does not visit.

"Why don't the Georgia cotton mills pay at present?" repeated Colonel Seaton Grantland, vice president of the Griffin cotton mills, in reply to a query. "There are various reasons for the present troubles. In the first place I am of the opinion that we have rather too many mills in the state making the coarser grades of cotton goods."

Again, it seems nearly all the mills laid in a supply of cotton when it was high, and now goods are selling at a very low price. But the main reason is perhaps that our hours of working are too low and our prices for labor too high. Take the mills over in South Carolina and compare them with the Augusta mills. The Carolina mills work more hours and pay 25 per cent less wages. There's a big profit for the Carolina mills in that alone. If the Augusta mills saved 25 per cent of the wages they pay, even with working shorter hours, that alone would pay a good dividend on the capital. We get labor in Griffin a fraction cheaper than the mills in Augusta, Atlanta, Macon and Columbus, but Augusta and Columbus have water power, while we use coal."

"There's another thing," said Colonel James R. Randall, who has been investigating the matter in Augusta, "and that is the very large commissions our mills are paying eastern agents for disposing of their goods. I have it that some of the mills are paying from 2 to 5 per cent. Why there's a dividend in that."

I met Judge H. D. D. Twigg, the able criminal lawyer of Augusta, at the Kimball last night. He is attending the supreme court.

"Augusta," he said, "is all right now. The water came up over some of the city a few weeks ago, but it simply washed out the dirt without a particle of damage. What are we going to do? Why, nothing. There's no necessity of doing anything. These were extraordinary times. There were hundreds of towns in the country with just as much and more water in them than Augusta. Some of our people are advocating a levee, but that would never do. It would simply make the water higher when it does rise, and the backwater from below would be worse than an overflow; and again, if we had a levee and that should break, then we would be washed out sure enough. We hardly have an overflow once in ten years and then but a little of the city is covered. We shall perhaps get rid of even this by an outlet through the canal which will be extended into the swamps below and thence into the river miles below the city."

Mr. J. O. Parker, who came down some time ago from Danville, Ind., and who accepted the presidency of the Chattahoochee Land Company yesterday, is enthusiastic on the subject of the resources of Georgia particularly, and of the south generally.

"Capital, you know, is timid," he said,

"and since the growth of the alliance between the capitalists are uneasy over the prospects of hostile legislation. Look at the laws passed by the recent republican legislature in that state have simply driven foreign money from its borders, and the people are the sufferers. Look at the growth of Kansas. It was little more than a desert when foreign money commenced seeking investments. As a consequence it became one of the greatest and most prosperous states of the union, but capital came legislation that seeks to destroy, rather than build up, and it will not be long before it is a howl for money out there."

Mr. Henry C. Hanson, who is an old paper man, has just returned from the eastern portion of the state.

"The wet spell has not affected the crops in that section of the state so much as in the red lands," he remarked yesterday. "Planting is going ahead, and the fields are green with the oat crop. Take it all in all there is no brighter outlook for crops in the south than for that portion of Georgia."

"The farmers of Jones are moving about said Senator 'Dick' Johnson, of Calhoun yesterday. 'They have more cotton on the farm than last year's crop than I have ever had at this time of the year. Whether this indication of prosperity or not, I am not prepared to say."

"But I can say this much, there have been fewer mortgages foreclosed and less money borrowed by the farmers of that part of the state than in any season since the war. This is in proof conclusive that property is rising among the red hills of Jones."

Here is a good story told by Justice Macdonald, the veteran justice of the peace in Backus district, who was in the city yesterday. "A day or two ago," said he, "a neighbor of mine passed my house leading a pretty young mare to the stable."

"Do you want to sell that mare?" I asked.

"Just as soon as any way. Want to see one?"

"Yes, I do. I want a mare about the size of that. How old is he?"

"Eight years old this grass."

"What will you take for him?"

"Well, you give me \$100 in hard money for him."

"Well, that's mighty cheap," said fidgeting around in the saddle, "but I need little money mighty bad, and I'll take you on that trade. Here's your mare

DUE THIS MORNING.

MR. STANLEY AND PARTY ARRIVE AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

The Arrangements for the Day and Evening. How Mr. Stanley Appears in His Lecture—The Sale of Seats.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley and party will arrive in Atlanta this morning at 9:30 o'clock. They come in the new Pullman palace car, "Henry M. Stanley," attached to the Atlanta and West Point express train due at the above hour.

The party will be met and escorted to the Kimball house by Mayor Hemphill and the library committee, composed of Messrs. J. R. Nutting, Charles A. Read, Eugene Mitchell and W. G. Cooper.

If the weather will permit, and it is the pleasure of the party, they will be driven over the city.

Mr. Nutting, chairman of the library committee, telegraphed Major Pond yesterday asking whether he could announce an informal reception at the Kimball house at noon or afternoon, but no reply was received, and it is likely that the telegram did not reach the party.

As a rule Mr. Stanley does not see any one during the afternoon, which he devotes to writing.

Mr. Stanley and the other ladies of the party generally occupy a box or seats on the stage. A box has been reserved for them, and they will doubtless occupy it this evening.

Among those who have engaged boxes are Mr. E. W. Marsh, Mr. Harry Cassin, Mr. P. G. Grant, Mr. H. M. Atkinson, Mr. R. C. Freeman and Mr. T. J. Felder. Mr. L. DeGue will occupy the private box.

On the stage it was expected that President Slaton, of the Library, would preside, but on account of an unfortunate accident, which confined him to his room for some days, it is feared that he may not be able to come out.

Two weeks ago Mr. Slaton trod on an eight-penny nail which was driven almost through his foot. Since then he has suffered excruciating pain and for several days was attended by a physician at his home. He is still unable to walk, and only manages to get to his classes at the high school by being carried up the steps to his lecture room.

Mr. Stanley will be introduced by Captain W. D. Ellis, vice president of the Library Association.

How Mr. Stanley Appears.

The New Orleans papers which arrived yesterday gave elaborate accounts of Mr. Stanley's lecture to an immense audience at Washington Artillery hall. Mr. Stanley's lecture grows as he progresses, and he constantly strives to make it more attractive. He has a magnificent voice. E. W. Barrett, who has just returned from the Pacific slope, heard Mr. Stanley in Los Angeles. Of the great explorer's lecture he said:

"Mr. Stanley has a fine delivery. His voice is fine, and one of the seats in the farther end of the hall I heard every word he said. He has a commanding presence; his air is one of elegance and dignity. On the stage he is very graceful, has perfect command of himself, and his manner is spirited. In description he is very graphic, and the picture of the African landscape or the scene in the jungle rises from his word-painting like a panorama. He illustrates his talk with a map so large that everybody in the house can see it and read the names of places. An attendant with a pointer marks the places on the map as Mr. Stanley refers to them, and the geography of Africa and locations of important points are made perfectly plain. In stage parlance, the lecture is 'well put on.'"

The selection of a subject for the Atlanta lecture was a happy one. The *Nashville American* says this lecture, "Scenes and Recollections of Twenty-Three Years of African Exploration," lacks the personal features of the narrative of the rear column, etc., and is exceedingly interesting.

The Sale of Seats.

The box seat is beautifully scratched over. The demand for seats yesterday was about double what it has been any day since the first rush. A still larger advance sale is expected today, and for tonight there is every indication of a rush for admission tickets.

In character, as well as in number, the audience will be unusual. It was noticeable that prominent business and professional men stood patiently in line waiting to get choice seats during the first rush of last Thursday.

For out-of-town parties the committee will do the best they can today. Telegraphic requests for seats should be addressed to Mr. J. R. Nutting, chairman of the library committee.

A DELAYED TRAIN.

A freight wreck North of Charlotte keeps back the vestibule.

The new Richmond and Danville vestibule train met with its first bad luck yesterday.

A freight train had jumped the track just north of Charlotte, causing a wreck that blocked the track all day long.

The vestibule was due here at 6 o'clock a. m., but, of course, didn't get here. Its passengers were transferred through, however, arriving in good shape.

The vestibule was due to leave for Washington at 10:10 o'clock a. m. About forty passengers awaited it, and an accommodation Pullman train was made up, which departed with them only fifteen minutes late.

The wreck was cleared, and the vestibule arrived here late last night. It will, in all probability, leave on time this morning.

HE WALKED NINETY-EIGHT MILES TO SAVE \$4.00—He Is Seventy-Three, but Has Lots of Sand.

Mr. K. C. Satterfield, of Lumpkin county, is an enterprising man.

Some time ago he was arrested on the charge of illicit distilling, and gave bond for his appearance. His trial came last week.

He lives ninety-eight miles from Atlanta, but, notwithstanding his great age, seventy-three years, he walked the entire distance, up hill and down dale, through all sorts of weather and mud. He got his mileage—5 cents per mile, amounting to \$4.00—by his long tramp. His crooked cane, used in the walk, is on exhibition at Clerk Fuller's office.

It was a pity to punish the poor old chap after his long walk, but he was convicted, and got several months' imprisonment and a fine.

TODAY IS THE OFFERING.

The Woman's Exchange Will Be Formally Organized Today.

The Atlanta Woman's Exchange has its formal opening at noon today.

At that time the ladies in charge will be prepared to receive articles for sale, in the main block, and also orders for goods.

The object of the institution is simply this: To provide a place of business for the reception and sale of any marketable article, which any woman can make, in her own home, thereby turning to personal profit whatever useful talents she may possess.

It is a medium between producer and consumer, securing a fair equivalent for labor on one hand, and a proper value for money invested on the other—thus being benevolent, not charitable.

The articles will be all kinds of painting, crochets and Spanish work, wax flowers, paper flowers and designs, beading, braiding, cakes, preserves, canned goods, and all goods similar to those mentioned. The object is the inculcation of home industry and the encouragement of domestic enterprise.

Any one can become a member, and purchase stock at \$1 a share. It will be non-assessable, and can be sold at any time. Only those holding stock can place articles on sale, but the minimum may be one share.

The plan is a simple one. Articles can be deposited at any time, and must be accompanied by a complete list, bearing consignee's name, number, address and day of shipment, and should be sent free of expense to the exchange.

Articles deposited cannot be removed in less than thirty days, unless by special permission. Ten per cent commission will be charged on sales and order work. Twenty per cent deposit is required on all orders.

Money due will be paid local residents daily, and consigned out of the city monthly.

In order to advertise the institution thoroughly a pamphlet will be issued shortly, setting forth the aims and work. It will be artistically arranged, and will contain interesting reading matter. It is intended to print 10,000, and circulate them throughout Georgia and the surrounding states and cities.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

She Is Convalescing.—Mrs. John Hollaway, who has for some time been quite ill at her home on Currier street, is convalescing.

Funeral Directors.—President H. M. Patterson, of the Georgia Funeral Directors' Association, is sending out notices for the annual meeting, which occurs in Brunswick May 26th.

The Hebrons Orphans.—Yesterday a check for nearly \$1,100, the net proceeds of the great Purim ball at Concordia hall last week, was paid over to the trustees of the Hebrons Orphan's home by Mr. Joe Hirsch.

Dr. Lee in Kentucky.—Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee has accepted an invitation to deliver an address July 8th before the chautauqua at Lexington, Ky. He will speak on "The Genesis and Application of Social Forces."

For \$25,000.—Mrs. Mary W. George, wife of the yard conductor, Raleigh D. George, killed in the East Tennessee yards last week, has entered suit for \$25,000 against that company, charging criminal negligence of the employees.

Ill in Falmouth.—Yesterday a telegram was received from Falmouth, Me., stating that Past Grand Master A. R. Wright, the second oldest Odd Fellow in the state, was very ill. His daughter, Mrs. Billings, left for that place last evening. Mr. Wright has been traveling in the interest of the order for some weeks. His extreme age causes much solicitude among his friends as to the result of his illness.

Acquitted of Embezzlement.—George H. Johnson, formerly assistant postmaster at Clarksville, Habersham county, was yesterday acquitted at the circuit court of embezzlement.

He held the position in August, 1890, and it was charged that on the 20th of that month he withheld and converted to his own use \$613 out of \$13,340 received by him on that date from the sale of money orders. The evidence against him was strong, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Sentence Suspended.—The governor yesterday suspended the sentence of Dr. M. G. W. Jordan, of Monroe county, convicted of selling liquor without a license. The sentence was four months or a fine of \$150. A strong petition for his pardon has been received. It is claimed that the doctor had no idea he was violating the law, and in his regular practice administered the liquor as a medicine. The sentence is suspended until the 20th of April, in order that the doctor may be able to get through before the petition for pardon is finally disposed of.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN QUILLIAN.

The funeral service of Captain Quillian, at the First Methodist church, yesterday afternoon, was attended by a large number of friends and his Masonic brethren of Atlanta lodge, No. 53, F. and A. M.

Dr. Anderson, assisted by Dr. Barnett, of the First Presbyterian church, conducted the service. Dr. Benson paid a high tribute to the life and character of the venerable and esteemed man who had passed to his last rest. The Masons escorted the hearse, followed by many sorrowing relatives and friends. His remains were interred in the Westview cemetery, where, after the impressive Masonic burial service, the body was interred.

Mrs. Hayes' Funeral.

The funeral of Miss Katie Hayes occurred at the residence of Mr. J. I. Sanders, on Alexander street, yesterday.

Miss Hayes was a maiden lady, sixty-five years old, born in Ireland, but for many years housekeeper for Mr. Sanders.

She was a woman of many kindly and lovable traits of character. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Dr. Belk, of Payne's chapel, and the body was laid to rest by the hands of those who loved her best.

A FLOWER PARTY.

THE UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL ENTERTAINMENT AT MRS. DICKSON'S.

In Honor of Miss Neely—The Purim Ball at Concordia—Other Events in Local Society Circles.

The flower party given last evening by Mrs. W. M. Dickson to Miss Neely, of Memphis, was not only the prettiest affair of the Easter season, but one of the most brilliant and novel entertainments ever seen in the city.

The elegant home was veritably made a flower paradise for the occasion. The guests entered by a carriage-way in the rear, which was covered with creepers, and ornamented on either side with bamboo branches hung with Japanese lanterns. The veranda was enclosed and brilliantly illuminated with trailing flowers, passing through here, one entered the beautiful apartments.

The punch room, to the right, was richly adorned with roses and similar. The ballroom made an exquisite picture with its artistic adornments. The mirrors and chandeliers were twinkled with tropical vines, and the musicians were screened by a network of vines which formed an enchanting background.

Many shagreened tables, draped with rich floral and gold shades. Above, depended from the walls by invisible wires, was a line of many-hued Japanese lanterns. Splendid growing tropical palms and ferns were arranged in the alcoves, and clusters of poppies, the effect of this screen was enchanting beyond description.

Passing through the hallway, the enclosed veranda where supper was served was reached. There the guests were seated in comfortable chairs. The white background were placed in most graceful fashion many palm-leaf leaves. Here and there at intervals were bronze pedestal lamps shedding their soft effulgence beneath which the guests were seated and enjoyed in comfort the delicious supper beautifully served in many courses.

These tables were in different colors and adorned with flowers harmonizing with their shades. The yellow table had in its center a bowl of golden roses, and from beneath it many bands of yellow ribbon, overlaid with yellow pansies, reached out to the edge of the cloth. Tiny yellow china bowls, filled with honey-scented almonds, were placed on the table, and the guests were treated to a delicious and beautiful dessert.

The whole place was, in truth, a dream of beauty. The guests were seated in comfortable chairs, and the punch room, to the right, was richly adorned with roses and similar. The ballroom made an exquisite picture with its artistic adornments.

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Thomas Faine, Robert Freeman, Jeff Rucker, of Athens; Major Smythe, H. H. Smith, Major Tilton, Clark Howell, George Roman, of New Orleans; Robert Lowry, Lodi Hill, Dr. Calhoun, Frank Black, John Raine, of New York; Tom Erwin, Frank West, Jack Slaton, Will Black, Ed Peoples, Tom Peoples, Hiram Melone, Dr. Hunter, Cooper, Locke, Grant Wilkins, Chester Howard, Walter Rhet, Judge Van Buren, Dr. Harris, Guy Edwards, of Detroit; Clinton Bacon, High, Walter Inman, Lewis Redwine, Joe Orme.

Dr. L. W. Denton and family, who have been spending the winter at the home of Judge R. L. Rodgers, West End, have returned to their home in Minneapolis.

One of the most excellent musical entertainments of the season will occur on April 9th, at the Fifth Baptist church. The best talent that Atlanta can afford will assist, among them being Professor Kruger, Miss Heidt, Mr. Edward Buchanan, Miss Hattie Buchanan and the triple quartette of the Second Baptist church. The music will consist of organ, piano and violin solos, Miss Buchanan singing as accompanist.

Miss Lewis, a charming lady of St. Louis, who has been the guest of Mrs. James Jackson, has returned to her home after an enjoyable visit.

A meeting of the ladies of St. Philip's church will occur this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Harman, on Peachtree street. Its purpose is the establishment of a sewing society to procure funds for the church.

The reception to be given Friday night at the Young Men's Christian Association by the Ladies' Auxiliary promises to be a most enjoyable affair. Wurm's orchestra will be present to furnish music, and fifty young ladies will endeavor to make the occasion a pleasant and memorable one to all attending. All members of the Ladies' Auxiliary are urged to attend and assist in the reception.

The annual masquerade ball, held because of the holiday of Purim, occurred at Concordia hall last night. It was one of the most thoroughly enjoyable social events in which those present have participated this season. The costumes were of once novel and elegant in the reception.

Among the guests present were: Misses Rosa Schindler, Hennie Cohen, Bertha Lieberman, Florence Richards, Hennie Franklin, Bertha Keller, Bertha Haiman, Clara Smith, Theresa Haiman, Louis Hartman, Bertha Hartman, Daisy Meyer, Julia Meyer, Lillie Negler, Pauline Schoenthal, Clara Rosenfeld and Blanche Haas.

Messrs. F. Lieberman, M. R. Hirsch, Ed Cohen, of Mason; Sam W. Thonhouse; Alvin Wellhouse, Leopold Haas, Joe Gershon, Louis Tronstaine, Aaron Gutthman, David Elieberg, Ed Elkin, R. J. Eisenman, H. Benjamin, Henry Rosenfeld, Henry Schoenthal, Morris Hochart, Joe Menko, M. Gutthman, and very many others.

Mrs. Graham Horton, one of Nashville's most charming society ladies, is visiting her son, Mr. Claiborn Horton, at the Angier house, 80 Capitol square.

Invitations have been issued for one of those enjoyable entertainments of the "North Side Club" for April 10th, at the residence of Mrs. Donald Bain. The invitations are elegantly engraved, and a splendid program has been arranged for the occasion as follows:

Soprano Solo—Miss Currier.
Solo—Mr. Pryor.
Instrumental Music—Miss Dixon.
Soprano Solo—Mrs. Fisher.
Instrumental Solo—Miss Dixon.

The friends of Mrs. Walter Curtis, of Columbus, Ga., will be delighted to know that she is in the city visiting her mother, Mrs. Lowe, at the Leyden.

News has just reached Atlanta concerning a new in Memphis, of interest to the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Grant, to wit: The welcome arrival of a young son and heir. All have good wishes to the parents, and the baby, who has such good fortune in the beginning of his career in being the son of his parents.

Mrs. Edward Peters gives a sabbath-day party Friday evening.

MARCH WAS A Lively MONTH

And for Coldness Was Only Equaled Once in Eleven Years.

The following local weather report for the month of March, compiled by Observer Byram, will be read with interest as the month was a remarkable one in many respects.

Temperature—March 1st, average, 40; maximum, 44; minimum, 33. March 2nd, average, 38; maximum, 40; minimum, 33. March 3rd, average, 40; maximum, 44; minimum, 33. March 4th, average, 41; maximum, 45; minimum, 34. March 5th, average, 38; maximum, 40; minimum, 33. March 6th, average, 38; maximum, 40; minimum, 33. March 7th, average, 42; maximum, 47; minimum, 35. March 8th, average, 42; maximum, 47; minimum, 35. March 9th, average, 41; maximum, 45; minimum, 34. March 10th, average, 39; maximum, 43; minimum, 32. March 11th, average, 42; maximum, 47; minimum, 35. March 12th, average, 40; maximum, 44; minimum, 33. March 13th, average, 42; maximum, 47; minimum, 35. March 14th, average, 40; maximum, 44; minimum, 33. March 15th, average, 38; maximum, 40; minimum, 33. March 16th, average, 38; maximum, 40; minimum, 33. March 17th, average, 39; maximum, 43; minimum, 32. March 18th, average, 40; maximum, 44; minimum, 33. March 19th, average, 41; maximum, 45; minimum, 34. March 20th, average, 42; maximum, 47; minimum, 35. March 21st, average, 40; maximum, 44; minimum, 33. March 22nd, average, 41; maximum, 45; minimum, 34. March 23rd, average, 42; maximum, 47; minimum, 35. March 24th, average, 40; maximum, 44; minimum, 33. March 25th, average, 41; maximum, 45; minimum, 34. March 26th, average, 42; maximum, 47; minimum, 35. March 27th, average, 40; maximum, 44; minimum, 33. March 28th, average, 41; maximum, 45; minimum, 34. March 29th, average, 42; maximum, 47; minimum, 35. March 30th, average, 40; maximum, 44; minimum, 33.

The average weather for the month was 39.06. On the 15th the barometer reached its highest mark, 30.40, and on the 21st its lowest, 29.64.

The average temperature was 47 degrees; the highest being 73 degrees on the 23d, and the lowest, 29, on the 15th.

The average temperature for the month was extremely low, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous years. In 1870 it was 57; 1880, 56; 1881, 57; 1882, 57; 1883, 57; 1884, 57; 1885, 57; 1886, 57; 1887, 57; 1888, 57; 1889, 57; 1890, 57.

The prevailing direction of the wind was north-west, and its highest velocity thirty-six miles, was attained on the 21st.

There were eight cloudless days, nine partly cloudy and 12 cloudy days.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills will cure the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

SPRING FEVER.

At this time of the year the blood changes, its circulation is sluggish and the system is not properly nourished. The result is loss of appetite, weakness, an oppressive feeling of fullness, too hot, and Oh! so tired. To cure and prevent Spring Fever take Simmons Liver Regulator. All nature is now waking and everybody should invigorate the liver, kidneys and bowels with Simmons Liver Regulator and they would not have so much biliousness, headache, dyspepsia and malaria all the rest of the year. You would not expect a plant to work off a winter's decay and bloom as good as ever without attention in the Spring. Don't expect it of your system. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

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SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Armour's

Extract of BEEF.

The best and most economical "Stock" for Soups, Etc.
One pound equals forty-five pounds of prime lean Beef.

Send for our book of receipts showing use of ARMOUR'S EXTRACT in Soups and Sauces.
ARMOUR & CO., Chicago.

W. BAKER & Co.'s



Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,
Is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

